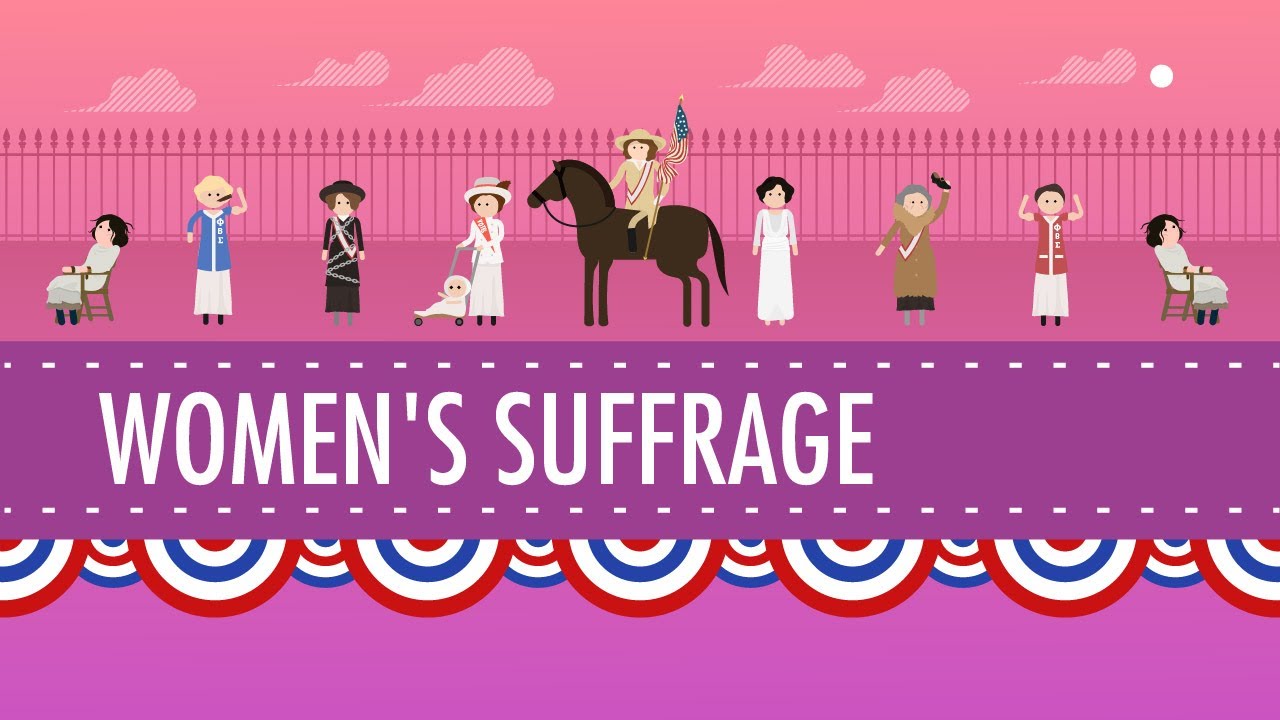
**Notes from Crash Course’s US History Episode #31: Women’s Suffrage[[1]](#endnote-1)**

19th Amendment (1919)

* Women get the vote earlier in the Western States (like Wyoming)
  + Largely because they are seen as more “equal partners” in the culture because of the agricultural needs

1890-1919 (Progressive Era / Women take a bigger role in society)

Small % of women work, but those that do were typically from the lower classes

* Cultural norms held that if the man couldn’t support the household, he was looked down upon (exception: immigrant groups)
* Typical jobs included domestic servants, office work, and garment making

Women became more active in this time period because:

* More educated
  + More women had a base education due to school reforms
  + Middle and Upper class women go to colleges
* Mass Consumer Culture
  + Inventions (like the washing machine) increased work completion in less time
  + Getting the best deal, using the influence of the wallet (Consumers League)
* Changing cultural norms
  + Women had more property and personal rights
  + Working gave women independence and a larger social circle than just family
* Birth Control
  + Margaret Sanger and condoms (morality vs. freedom)
  + Family planning led women to have more options than before

The reforms they sought?

Prohibition

* Grows out of the Temperance Movement
* Lead group – WCTU (Women’s Christian Temperance Union)
* Lead activist – Francis Willard
* Leads to local, then state, then national (18th amendment) bans during this time period

Urban assistance to the poor

* Can’t keep children safe if society is not safe
* Creation of settlement houses (think: “welcome to the city” training wheels)
* Lead groups – Hull House, YMCA, YWCA
* Lead activist – Jane Addams

Right to vote (Suffrage)

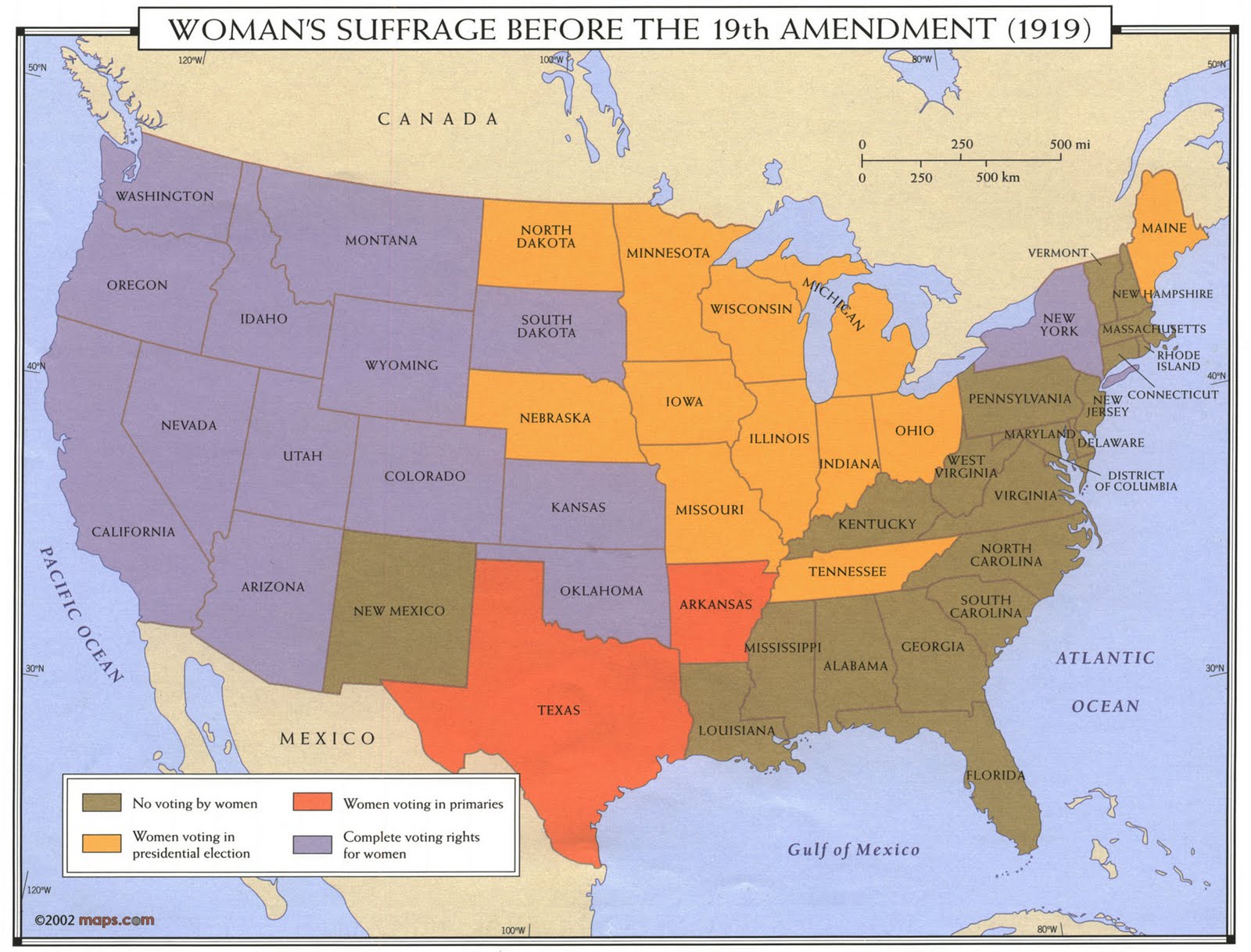
* 14 states gave full suffrage before 1919, 12 had “partial” suffrage before 1919
  + One of the reasons why the 18th amendment (banning alcohol) occurred “before” women had the right to vote
* Resisted in the South (and, sadly, Delaware) for fears that gains for women would help African-Americans “restore” their rights
* The abuse of non-violent protesters and work by women for the war effort (WWI) turns public opinion toward the cause by 1919
* Federal government enacts the 19th amendment, becomes official when Tennessee becomes the 36th state to ratify it 1920
  + The Story of Harry Burn
  + <http://www.teachamericanhistory.org/File/harry_T._Burn_Top_10.pdf>
  + <http://www.teachamericanhistory.org/File/Harry_T._Burn.pdf>

Two Groups behind the Suffrage Movement

1. NAWSA (National American Women’s Suffrage Association)
   1. Leader: Carrie Chapman Catt
   2. Mostly older, middle and upper class women
   3. Focused on local and state levels instead of a national campaign
   4. Used fund raising, petitions, and speeches to advance cause
2. National Women’s Party
   1. Leader: Alice Paul
   2. Mostly younger, college educated women
   3. Focused on a national campaign
   4. Used parades, non-violent demonstrations, hunger strikes

**BOTH GROUPS MADE RATIFICATION POSSIBLE**

* National Women’s Party creates public sympathy
* NAWSA rallies support for ratification in the states



1. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGEMscZE5dY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGEMscZE5dY) [↑](#endnote-ref-1)